

Supreme Court, U. S.  
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MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

In The

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1976.

No. 76-137

ELLEN R. DAVIS,

*Petitioner,*

*against*

ALBERT HECHT and LAURA HODAS, as Commissioners of  
Election, Constituting the Board of Elections of the County of  
Dutchess,

*Respondents,*

Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the New York Supreme  
Court, Appellate Division, Second Department.

ELLEN R. DAVIS, Petitioner  
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In The  
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No.

ELLEN R. DAVIS,

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ALBERT HECHT and LAURA HODAS, as  
Commissioners of Election, Constituting  
the Board of Elections of the County of  
Dutchess,

Respondents,

Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the New York Supreme  
Court, Appellate Division, Second Department

The Petitioner, ELLEN R. DAVIS, hereby petitions for a Writ of Certiorari to review the Order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Appellate Division, Second Department, entered herein on February 9, 1976, which affirmed the Order of the Supreme Court, Dutchess County, dated November 12, 1975, entered in the Office of the Dutchess County Clerk on November 13, 1975. The New York State Court of Appeals denied permission to appeal by Decision dated May 13, 1976.

Opinions Below.

Neither the opinion of the Supreme Court, Dutchess County, not the opinion of the Appellate Division, Second Department, has been reported; they are appended hereto as appendices A and B, respectively. The opinion of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York denying Petitioner's requests for permission to appeal to the Court of Appeals has not been reported and is appended hereto as appendix E.

### Jurisdiction.

The Order sought to be reviewed was made and entered on February 9, 1976. Permission to appeal to the Court of Appeals was denied on May 13, 1976. The statutory provision believed to confer on this Court jurisdiction to review the Order in question is 28 U.S.C. 1257 (3).

### Questions Presented For Review.

11. Is the due process clause of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments violated by the action of the Election Commission in printing the Free Libertarian Party designation in only half the size of the print allotted to the Democratic, Republican, Conservative and Liberal Parties?

2. Is the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment violated by the action of the Election Commission in printing the Free Libertarian Party designation in only half the size of the print allotted to the Democratic, Republican, Conservative and Liberal Parties?

3. Were the First Amendment rights of the electors violated by the action of the Election Commission in printing the Free Libertarian Party designation in only half the size of the print allotted to the Democratic, Republican, Conservative and Liberal Parties?

4. Was Section 102 (2) of the New York Election Law applied in such a manner that it violated the provisions of Amendments First, Fifth and Fourteenth of the United States Constitution?

### Constitutional Provisions Involved.

#### United States Constitution, First Amendment:

Congress shall make no law respecting ... the right of the people ... to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

#### United States Constitution, Fifth Amendment:

... nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; ...

#### United States Constitution, Fourteenth Amendment:

... nor shall any State deprive any person of live, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

### Statutory Provisions Involved.

#### New York Election Law, 102 (2) :

All ballots of the same kind for the same polling place shall be of precisely the same size, quality and shade of paper, and of precisely the same kind and arrangement of type and tint of ink. A different, *but in each case uniform kind of type* shall be used for printing the names of candidates the titles of offices, political designations, and reading form of constitutional amendments and other questions and propositions submitted. The names of candidates shall be printed in capital letters in black-faced type not less than one-eighth nor more than three-sixteenths of an inch in height. (Emphasis added).

### Statement of the Case.

Some time prior to the elections held November 4, 1975, the Respondents (Commissioners of Election) printed and delivered to the designated polling places in the Town of East Fishkill, Ballots in the form set forth as Appendix C to this Petition. Petitioner, ELLEN R. DAVIS, received the sample ballot on November 3, 1975. On that day, Mrs. Davis notified the Election Commissioners that she considered the ballot printing and format prejudicial (see Appendix D annexed).



The gist of Mrs. Davis' complaint was that the ballot treated the Free Libertarian Party unfairly. The Free Libertarian Party designation was printed in one half the size of the print allotted to the Democratic, Republican, Conservative and Liberal party designations. Mrs. Davis wanted her party to be treated equally. She demanded that the ballot be reprinted so that her party would be given equal size print.

In her Petition, Mrs. Davis pointed out that there seemed to be no justifiable reason for reducing the size of the print of the Free Libertarian Party to one half that given to the major parties, because the Election Commissioners left line "F" of the ballot completely blank.

Mrs. Davis obtained an Order to Show Cause on November 4, 1975, and the matter was heard and determined on that day by Mr. Justice Grady. The Order of the Supreme Court was entered on November 13, 1975, and was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division, Second Department on February 9, 1976.

The Court of Appeals denied permission to appeal on May 13, 1976.

The issue on this Petition is whether or not it is constitutional to allot to minor parties one half the space allotted to major parties on the ballot.

### REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

Section 102 (2) of the New York Election Law was applied in a manner that violated the First, Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

The purpose of the Election Law is to insure that all voters, as far as is practicable, have the equal, easy and unrestricted opportunity to declare their choice for public office (*Callaghan v Voorhis*, 252 N. Y. 14, 17 - 18 [1929]).

Article 5, Section 102 (2) of the Election Law states:

2. All ballots of the same kind for the same polling place shall be of precisely the same size, quality and shade of paper, and of precisely the same kind and arrangement of type and tint of ink. A different, *but in each case uniform kind of type* shall be used for printing the names of candidates the titles of offices, political designations, and reading form of constitutional amendments and other questions and propositions submitted. The names of candidates shall be printed in capital letters in black-faced type not less than one-eighth nor more than three-sixteenths of an inch in height. (Emphasis added).

The regulation of uniformity of ballot is designed to guard against a prejudicial or confusing array of political candidates on the ballot. As the Court pointed out in *Callaghan v. Voorhis*, *supra*; the clever man has no trouble deciphering the ballot. However, others may be easily confused by the size and complexity of the ballot and the required manipulation of the voting machine.

Petitioner's party, Free Libertarian, qualified for a position on the ballot by an Independent Nominating Petition. Petitioner's party designation, Free Libertarian, is printed on the ballot in a row with another party, Fusion. The Democratic, Republican, Conservative, Liberal, etc., parties each have an entire and unencumbered row, with their party designation in letters twice the size of those of the Free Libertarian Party. Independent and Citizens Choice share a row, as do Free Libertarian and Fusion. One line was left entirely blank. A voter, wishing to vote for the Free Libertarian candidate, could easily scan the ballot and mistakenly read Free Libertarian Fusion as *one* party, distinct and separate from the Free Libertarian Party. Thus he might change his vote believing that the party of his choice was not listed.

Solely by reason of this listing a voter might also be persuaded that the Free Libertarian and the Fusion parties are allied in their interests. If the voter didn't like the Fusion candidate (or the Fusion Party) he might be swayed against the Free Libertarian, and change his vote.

*Matter of Sullivan*, (212 App. Div. 848, aff'd 240 N. Y. 576 [1925]), affirms an order directing the Board of Elections of Erie County to provide the Progressive Party with a separate line on the voting machine and to place in that line the names of candidates nominated by that party. Addressing itself to independent bodies, the Court in *Matter of Gilfillan*, (124 Misc 628, 629 [1924]), aff'd 212 App. Div. 855, aff'd 240 N. Y. 579), said:

In other respects, the law recognized that independent bodies have as good right as political parties to organize and to nominate candidates ... independent bodies and the voters who adhere to them ought to have the same opportunity to register their choice that any other voter has.

And in *Matter of Crane v. Voorhis*, (257 N. Y. 298, 303 - 304 [1931]), the Court ruled:

The Election Law is aimed to afford facility for ready voting as well as to guard against illegal and dishonest practices. All voters within reasonable regulation must have the same opportunity or else they are disenfranchised within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution ... Regulations and restrictions there must be, but these must apply to all alike and not create conditions which make it easy for one but difficult and confusing for another.<sup>1</sup>

It is not only the Free Libertarian Party and that party's candidate, the Petitioner, ELLEN R. DAVIS, who is injured by the offending ballot. The Supreme Court of the United States, speaking of a right to a place on the ballot stated:

The interests involved are not merely those of parties or individual candidates; the voters can assert their preferences only through candidates or parties or both and it is this broad interest that must be weighted in the balance. The right of a party or an individual to a place on a ballot is entitled to protection and is intertwined with the rights of voters. *Lubin v. Panish*, 415 U. S. 709, 716 (1974).

1. To the same effect, see *LaGuardie v. Cohen*, 149 Misc 110 (1933); *Aurelio v. Cohen*, 291 N. Y. 176 (1943).

Those voters who wish to declare their interests as aligned with the Free Libertarian party and its candidates must either make their way through a confusing listing of their party in order to cast their vote, or unable to do so, must change their vote to a candidate less favorable in their eyes.

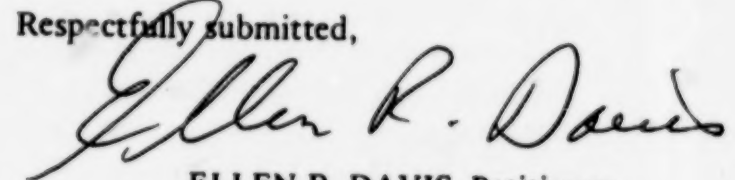
Indeed all voters are injured in that the democratic system which our Constitution guarantees, is prohibited from working properly when men are unable, within the framework laid out by our Constitution and laws, to cast their votes in a free and unimpaired manner.

I believe that one question can focus the issue of this case with such clarity that no answer is necessary. What would have happened had the Commissioners of Election decided that the Republican and Democratic lines should be printed in half the print allotted to the Free Libertarian Party?

#### CONCLUSION.

A Writ of Certiorari should issue to review the Order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, for the reason that Petitioner's Constitutional rights were violated by the action of the Election Commissioners in printing the Free Libertarian Party designation in only half the size of the print allotted to the Democratic, Republican, Conservative and Liberal Parties.

Respectfully submitted,



ELLEN R. DAVIS, Petitioner

Pro Se

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## Appendix A.

At a Special Term of the  
Supreme Court of the County  
of Dutchess, held at the  
Courthouse, Poughkeepsie,  
New York, on the 12th day of  
November, 1975.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE W. VINCENT GRADY  
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

STATE OF NEW YORK  
SUPREME COURT : DUTCHESS COUNTY

IN THE MATTER

of

THE APPLICATION OF ELLEN R. DAVIS,

Petitioner, Appellant ORDER  
Index No.  
3829/1975

vs.

ALBERT HECHT and LAURA HODAS, as  
Commissioners of Election, Constituting  
the Board of Election of the County of  
Dutchess, Respondents, Respondents.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Ellen R. Davis, sworn  
to the 3rd day of November, 1975, (together with the two ex-  
hibits annexed thereto) in support of a proceeding brought pur-  
suant to Section 330 of the Election Law, upon the grounds  
that respondents violated Section 102 (2) and Section 248 of

the Election Law, wherein petitioner sought an Order directing  
that: a) the ballot used by the Town of East Fishkill, Dist. 1, 2,  
8 and 9 Dutchess County, New York during the election of Nov-  
ember 4, 1975 be declared null and void as it purports to effect  
the position of "Member of the County Legislature - Dist. No.  
20" as set forth under Column No. 8 thereon; b) that the  
Board of Election hold a special election in the Town of East  
Fishkill, Dist. 1, 2, 8 and 9 Dutchess County, New York at a  
time and date to be fixed by this court to fill the position of  
"Member of the County Legislature - Dist. No. 20" between the  
listed candidates, Robert R. Horton, George Reid, and Ellen R.  
Davis; c) that the ballot used in the Town of East Fishkill,  
Dist. 1, 2, 8 and 9 Dutchess County, New York in said special  
election, as well as in all future and subsequent elections held in  
said Town be drafted in strict conformity with the require-  
ments of Article 5, Section 102 (2) and Article 9, Section 248  
of the Election Law and d) for such other and further relief as  
may be just and proper under the Election Law, and proof of  
due service (in accordance with this Court's Order to Show  
Cause dated November 4, 1975) having been submitted; and  
this motion having been submitted to the Court for deliberation  
by Ellen R. Davis, Pro Se, and Albert L. Hecht, Esq., having  
been heard on behalf of the respondents; and the Court having  
had due deliberation thereon, and the Court having rendered its  
decision in writing, dated November 4, 1975, it is on motion of  
Ellen R. Davis, Pro Se,

ORDERED, that the decision of the Board of  
Elections that the ballot complies with the provisions of Sec-  
tion 248 of the Election Law, be, and the same hereby is, in all  
respects sustained, and, it is further

ORDERED, that the proceeding herein be, and  
the same hereby is, dismissed.

ENTER

Dated: Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
November 12, 1975

Hon. W. Vincent Grady  
Justice Supreme Court



## Appendix B

At a Term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court  
of the State of New York, Second Judicial Department,  
held in Kings County on February 9, 1976.

HON. JAMES D. HOPKINS, Acting Presiding Justice,

HON. M. HENRY MARTUSCELLO

HON. VINCENT D. DAMIANI

HON. MARCUS G. CHRIST

Associate Justices

In the Matter of Ellen R. Davis,  
Appellant,

vs.

Order on Appeal  
from Order

Albert Hecht et al., as Commissioners of  
Elections of the County of Dutchess,

In the above entitled cause, the above named Ellen R. Davis, petitioner, having appealed to this court from an order of the Supreme Court, Dutchess County, dated November 12, 1975; and the said appeal having been submitted by Ellen R. Davis, appellant pro se, and submitted by John M. Kennedy, Esq. of counsel for the respondents and due deliberation having been had thereon: and upon this court's opinion and decision slip heretofore filed and made a part hereof, it is:

ORDERED that the order appealed from is hereby unanimous affirmed, without costs or disbursements.

ORDERED that the order appealed from is hereby unanimously affirmed, without costs or disbursements.

Enter:

Irving N. Selkin  
Clerk of the Appellate Division

Supreme Court of New York  
Appellate Division  
Second Judicial Department

A/mc

51 A D 2d 743 S - January 13, 1976.

313 E In the Matter of Ellen R. Davis,  
appellant, v. Albert Hecht et al.,  
as Commissioners of Election,  
constituting the Board of Elec-  
tions of the County of Dutchess,  
respondents.

Ellen R. Davis, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.,  
appellant pro se.

John M. Kennedy, County Attorney, Pough-  
keepsie, N.Y., for respondents.

In a proceeding, inter alia, to declare  
the ballot used by the Town of East  
Fishkill, Districts 1, 2, 8 and 9, during  
the election of November 4, 1975, null and  
void as it relates to the public office  
of Member of the County Legislature,  
District No. 20, petitioner appeals from  
an order of the Supreme Court, Dutchess  
County, dated November 12, 1975, which (1)  
declared that the ballot complied with the  
provisions of section 248 of the Election  
Law and (2) dismissed the proceeding.

Order affirmed, without costs or disburse-  
ments.

The petition was properly dismissed.

HOPKINS, Acting P.J., MARTUSCELLO, DAMIANI  
and CHRIST, JJ., concur.

February 9, 1976. IN RE DAVIS V. HECHT 313 E

Appendix C

\* See fold out.

Appendix D

November 3, 1975  
Noxon Road  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Albert Hecht and Laura Hodas  
Dutchess County Board of Elections  
Cannon Street  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hecht and Ms. Hodas:

It has come to my attention that the Town of East Fishkill ballots for the election of November 4, 1975 have been printed with the FREE LIBERTARIAN PARTY designation only half the size of other party designations.

This is an irregularity (see Article 5, sect. 102 of the Election Law) which could prejudice the outcome of the election.

I request that the ballots be re-printed so the FREE LIBERTARIAN PARTY receives equal space and size before the impending election takes place.

Very truly yours,

Ellen Davis  
FREE LIBERTARIAN PARTY candidate for County Legislature  
(District 20)

Appendix E.

2        Mo. No. 306  
      In the Matter of  
the Application of Ellen R. Davis,  
                  Appellant,  
      vs.  
Albert Hecht & ano., as Commis  
sioners of Election, Constituting  
the Board of Elections of  
Dutchess County,    Respondents.

Motion for leave to appeal denied.

DECISION COURT OF APPEALS MAY 13, 1976



# DIRECTIONS FOR VOTING ON THE VOTING MACHINE

SWING the handle of the Curtain Lever from the left to the right as far as it will go, and leave it there. (This will draw the curtain around you and unlock the machine for voting.)



On the ballot shown below you will find that the office or offices to be voted for are listed on the top line to the right of the word OFFICES. The names of the candidates for each office are listed below the title of each office. Above the names of the candidates you will find the voting pointers for the respective candidates. Turn down the pointers over the names of the candidates for whom you wish to vote, from



Leaving the pointers down in their voting position, swing the handle of the Curtain Lever to the left as far as it will go, and leave it there. This will register your vote and will automatically return the pointers to their first position, after which it will open the curtain.

## A FEW WORDS OF EXPLANATION

No votes are registered until you swing the Curtain Lever to the left to open the curtain. You can therefore make as many changes in your ballot as you wish while the Curtain Lever is at the right (Curtain Closed).

Each candidate's voting Pointer is shown his name.

The machine is so arranged that you cannot turn down more than the proper number of Pointers for an office.

No votes will be registered for any candidate except those that have Pointers left down over their names. So be

care to leave the Pointers down over the names you wish to vote for, then



There is no danger of anyone's knowing how you vote, as the movement of the Curtain Lever returns the voted Pointers up to their starting position before the Curtain begins to open.

## IF NAME IS NOT ON VOTING MACHINE

To vote for a candidate whose name does not appear on the machine, raise the diagonal slide (at the top of the machine) above the title of the office and write down the name for whom you wish to vote. **ONCE YOU LIFT THE DIAGONAL SLIDE, YOU CAN NOT PULL DOWN A LEVER IN THE SAME COLUMN.**

1. You will find each candidate's Pointer above his name.
2. Turn down a Pointer for every Candidate you wish to vote for.
3. Leave the Pointers down.

QUESTIONS	YES		NO		YES		NO		YES		NO		YES		NO		YES		NO		YES		NO	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO		
OFFICES	<div>1 Justice of the Supreme Court</div> <div>2 County Judge</div> <div>3 County Clerk</div> <div>4 Sheriff</div> <div>5 District Attorney</div> <div>6 County Executive</div> <div>7 Mem. of C'ty. Legislature</div> <div>8 Supervisor</div> <div>9 Town Clerk</div> <div>10 Town Justice</div> <div>11 Councilman</div> <div>12 Sept. of Highways</div> <div>13 Coll. or Rec. of Taxes</div>																							
DEMOCRATIC	1A Gagliardi	2A Gagliardi	3A Gagliardi	4A Gagliardi	5A Gagliardi	6A Gagliardi	7A Gagliardi	8A Gagliardi	9A Gagliardi	10A Gagliardi	11A Gagliardi	12A Gagliardi	13A Gagliardi	14A Gagliardi	15A Gagliardi	16A Gagliardi	17A Gagliardi	18A Gagliardi	19A Gagliardi	20A Gagliardi	21A Gagliardi	22A Gagliardi	23A Gagliardi	24A Gagliardi
REPUBLICAN	1B Gagliardi	2B Gagliardi	3B Gagliardi	4B Gagliardi	5B Gagliardi	6B Gagliardi	7B Gagliardi	8B Gagliardi	9B Gagliardi	10B Gagliardi	11B Gagliardi	12B Gagliardi	13B Gagliardi	14B Gagliardi	15B Gagliardi	16B Gagliardi	17B Gagliardi	18B Gagliardi	19B Gagliardi	20B Gagliardi	21B Gagliardi	22B Gagliardi	23B Gagliardi	24B Gagliardi
CONSERVATIVE	1C Gagliardi	2C Gagliardi	3C Gagliardi	4C Gagliardi	5C Gagliardi	6C Gagliardi	7C Gagliardi	8C Gagliardi	9C Gagliardi	10C Gagliardi	11C Gagliardi	12C Gagliardi	13C Gagliardi	14C Gagliardi	15C Gagliardi	16C Gagliardi	17C Gagliardi	18C Gagliardi	19C Gagliardi	20C Gagliardi	21C Gagliardi	22C Gagliardi	23C Gagliardi	24C Gagliardi
LIBERAL	1D Gagliardi	2D Gagliardi	3D Gagliardi	4D Gagliardi	5D Gagliardi	6D Gagliardi	7D Gagliardi	8D Gagliardi	9D Gagliardi	10D Gagliardi	11D Gagliardi	12D Gagliardi	13D Gagliardi	14D Gagliardi	15D Gagliardi	16D Gagliardi	17D Gagliardi	18D Gagliardi	19D Gagliardi	20D Gagliardi	21D Gagliardi	22D Gagliardi	23D Gagliardi	24D Gagliardi
POOR TAXPAYER	1E Gagliardi	2E Gagliardi	3E Gagliardi	4E Gagliardi	5E Gagliardi	6E Gagliardi	7E Gagliardi	8E Gagliardi	9E Gagliardi	10E Gagliardi	11E Gagliardi	12E Gagliardi	13E Gagliardi	14E Gagliardi	15E Gagliardi	16E Gagliardi	17E Gagliardi	18E Gagliardi	19E Gagliardi	20E Gagliardi	21E Gagliardi	22E Gagliardi	23E Gagliardi	24E Gagliardi
	1F Gagliardi	2F Gagliardi	3F Gagliardi	4F Gagliardi	5F Gagliardi	6F Gagliardi	7F Gagliardi	8F Gagliardi	9F Gagliardi	10F Gagliardi	11F Gagliardi	12F Gagliardi	13F Gagliardi	14F Gagliardi	15F Gagliardi	16F Gagliardi	17F Gagliardi	18F Gagliardi	19F Gagliardi	20F Gagliardi	21F Gagliardi	22F Gagliardi	23F Gagliardi	24F Gagliardi
HONEST GOVERNMENT	1G Gagliardi	2G Gagliardi	3G Gagliardi	4G Gagliardi	5G Gagliardi	6G Gagliardi	7G Gagliardi	8G Gagliardi	9G Gagliardi	10G Gagliardi	11G Gagliardi	12G Gagliardi	13G Gagliardi	14G Gagliardi	15G Gagliardi	16G Gagliardi	17G Gagliardi	18G Gagliardi	19G Gagliardi	20G Gagliardi	21G Gagliardi	22G Gagliardi	23G Gagliardi	24G Gagliardi
INDEPENDENT CITIZENS CHOICE	1H Gagliardi	2H Gagliardi	3H Gagliardi	4H Gagliardi	5H Gagliardi	6H Gagliardi	7H Gagliardi	8H Gagliardi	9H Gagliardi	10H Gagliardi	11H Gagliardi	12H Gagliardi	13H Gagliardi	14H Gagliardi	15H Gagliardi	16H Gagliardi	17H Gagliardi	18H Gagliardi	19H Gagliardi	20H Gagliardi	21H Gagliardi	22H Gagliardi	23H Gagliardi	24H Gagliardi
FREE LIBERTARIAN FUSION	1I Gagliardi	2I Gagliardi	3I Gagliardi	4I Gagliardi	5I Gagliardi	6I Gagliardi	7I Gagliardi	8I Gagliardi	9I Gagliardi	10I Gagliardi	11I Gagliardi	12I Gagliardi	13I Gagliardi	14I Gagliardi	15I Gagliardi	16I Gagliardi	17I Gagliardi	18I Gagliardi	19I Gagliardi	20I Gagliardi	21I Gagliardi	22I Gagliardi	23I Gagliardi	24I Gagliardi